



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for February 1 to 15, inclusive:

There were 506 deaths from all causes, being at the rate of 34.4 per diem, and corresponding to an annual death rate of 15.83 per 1,000, against 36.5 and 16.8 per 1,000, as compared with the foregoing fortnight.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 118 against 107 during the second half of January (sixteen days); malarious fever, 39, the same as before; plague, 3 against 6; yellow fever, 22 against 7; smallpox, 6 against 36; dysentery, 5, the same as before; beriberi, 4 against 7; influenza, 4 against 5; typhoid fever, 2 against 5; diphtheria, 2, the same as before, and measles, 1 against 0.

There were 623 births—that is, an average of 41.53 per diem—corresponding to an annual birth rate of 19.11 per 1,000.

Plague.

During February 1 to 20 there occurred 5 new cases, and there were 3 deaths in the isolation hospital; 11 patients were discharged as cured, and 3 patients still remained in the hospital under treatment.

Sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo.

The official data in regard to the sanitary conditions during the month of September are as follows: The total number of deaths was 3,588, a decrease of 322 as compared with the month of August. From tuberculosis there died 77 persons (33 at the city of Sao Paulo and 20 at Santos), a decrease of 100, and from malaria 78, an increase of 5.

From typhoid fever there died 25 persons (7 at the city of Sao Paulo), a decrease of 5; from yellow fever, 3 (1 at Sao Paulo and 2 at Santos), a decrease of 3; from measles, 44, an increase of 30; from scarlet fever, 1, the same as before.

In regard to other infectious diseases there are 51 deaths from whooping cough, 5 deaths from erysipelas, 15 deaths from dysentery, 147 deaths from influenza, and 8 deaths from leprosy.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office:

February 18, steamship *Cordoba*, French, for New Orleans; schooner *Charles Dickens*, Norwegian, for Ship Island. February 22, steamship *Ostmarsun*, Dutch, for Pensacola; steamship *Cornucopia*, British, for New Orleans; steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York. February 23,

steamship *Cyprian Prince*, British, for New York. February 25, steamship *Dulcie*, British, for Mobile. February 26, steamship *Glenroy*, British, for New Orleans.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Leprosy at Teneriffe and Grand Canary.

Report on leprosy at Teneriffe.

SIR: With the assistance of physicians and from personal investigation and knowledge, I herewith forward this report on leprosy in Teneriffe, to which I attach also the report of Peter Swanston, United States consular agent at Grand Canary.

There are on the island of Teneriffe 3 distinct classes of leprosy, namely, *lepra arabum*, *lepra elephantiasis* (leontiasis), *lepra tuberculosis*. They are marked externally by discolored patches and nodules on the skin. The chief premonitory symptoms are unaccountable lassitude and mental depression, pains in the limbs and joints, cold and hot fits, loss of appetite and nausea. This stage of the disease is followed by the "periodically eruptive stage," during which blotches on the skin come and go, and sooner or later congestions, eruptions, and exudations leave either permanent spots, brown or blanched, which are often without feeling, or they leave nodules.

The disease diverges into 2 main varieties—the "spotted" (*lepra maculosa*) and the "nodular" (*lepra tuberculosa*). The 2 kinds are found here side by side, sometimes in the same person. When the blanched spots appear it is called "*L maculosa alba*," or white leprosy. These spots are very apt to have bullæ forming on them, their periodical eruption being attended with fever. The nodules generally arise also in the situation of old blotches. They are first small scattered points, but they grow in size to a hazel nut or a walnut.

While the maculæ of leprosy may occur in any part, the nodules are most apt to form on the face (ears, lips, cheeks, brows, or nose), causing thickening of all the features, but they often occur on the hands and feet, and sometimes on the whole body.

Maculæ, especially on the limbs, are liable to ulcerations, followed by incrustations. Deep ulceration occurs at the joints of the fingers and toes, which may drop off, joint for joint, leaving a well-healed stump. Certain mucous membranes thicken, become nodulated and ulcerated, viz, the conjunctiva cornea (causing *paunus leprosus*) and the lining of the mouth, nose, throat, and larynx (causing hoarseness). The peripheral nerves are the subject of thickenings and degenerations like those of the skin.

Leprosy has been claimed as one of the diseases caused by parasites. The essential cause of leprosy is unknown. It is somewhat endemic among people here, on account of their eating a good deal of fish (often putrid) and their general uncleanness.

As being contagious it is generally discredited here, but in my opinion it is very infectious. In former years Spain had established a colony at Grand Canary for lepers. They were housed there, but had perfect liberty to wander about with the restriction that they must sleep at the houses built for them. In course of time this law became a dead letter, and gradually they spread over the different islands.

In the island of Teneriffe there are at present about 200 lepers. At